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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/780,477	02/12/2001	Akira Yamazaki	57454-011	6387
7	590 11/07/2002			
McDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY			EXAMINER	
600 13th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005-3096			TRA, ANI	H QUAN
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2816	
			DATE MAILED: 11/07/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application N .	Applicant(s)			
1		09/780,477	YAMAZAKI ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Quan Tra	2816			
Period for	The MAILING DATE of this communication Reply	appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address			
THE M - Extens after S - If the p - If NO - Failure	PRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE IAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION Sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF IX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pe to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by si ply received by the Office later than three months after the maximum adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, many in a reply within the statutory minimum of priod will apply and will expire SIX (6) Note that a cause the application to become	y a reply be timely filed thirty (30) days will be considered timely. MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	24 October 2002 .				
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b)□	This action is non-final.				
3)	Since this application is in condition for al closed in accordance with the practice un on of Claims	llowance except for formal nder <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935	matters, prosecution as to the merits is C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
-	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the applic	ation.				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with					
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
=	Claim(s) <u>1-3,7,11 and 16-20</u> is/are rejecte	d.	·			
	Claim(s) <u>4-6,8-10 and 12-15</u> is/are objected to.					
-	Claim(s) are subject to restriction a					
	on Papers					
	The specification is objected to by the Exa		•			
10)[The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)□	accepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection	to the drawing(s) be held in a	abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on		disapproved by the Examiner.			
	If approved, corrected drawings are required					
12)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the	ne Examiner.				
	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13)⊠	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	oreign priority under 35 U.S	S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a)	⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:					
	1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority docu					
	2. Certified copies of the priority docu					
*	 Copies of the certified copies of the application from the Internation See the attached detailed Office action for 	nal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2	peen received in this National Stage (a)). s not received.			
14)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for do	omestic priority under 35 U.	S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).			
İ .	a) The translation of the foreign language Acknowledgment is made of a claim for do	ge provisional application h	nas been received.			
Attachme						
1) Not	ice of References Cited (PTO-892) ice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 irmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper	148) 5) Not	erview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) · ice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) er:			

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DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the Response filed 10/24/2002. Applicant's argument is persuasive. The finality of the office action mailed 07/26/2002 has been withdrawn. A new final rejection is introduced.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in-
- (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or
- (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).
- 2. Claims 1-3, 7 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Crotty (USP 6160431).

As to claim 1, Crotty discloses in figure 6 a semiconductor integrated circuit device comprising: a first power-on detection circuit (210, 220) responsive to a first power supply voltage (Vcc1) for detecting power-on of the first power supply voltage to activate a first power-on detection signal (VD1) according to a result of detection; a second power-on detection circuit (630, 640) responsive to a second power supply voltage (Vcc2) for detecting power-on of the second power supply voltage to activate a second power-on detection signal (VD2) according to a result of detection; and a main power-on detection circuit (650) coupled to the first and second power-on detection circuits for generating a main power-on detection signal rendered active (low level) from activation (low level) of a first activated power-on detection signal (the

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signal is active when at low level) of the first and second power-on detection signals until inactivation (high level) of a second activated power-on detection signal of the first and second power-on detection signals (column 9 teaches circuit 650 can be an AND gate).

As to claim 2, it is inherent that the main power-on detection circuit (OR gate 950) comprises a first reset element (one of the elements, e.g. transistors, which is not shown, in the OR gate which receiving one of the input signal) responsive to activation of the first power-on detection signal for resetting a first node (output of the OR gate) to a first voltage level, a second reset element (the other element in the OR gate which receiving the other input signal) responsive to activation of the second power on detection signal for resetting the first node to the first voltage level, and a circuit (the first inverter in the delay circuit 940, see figure 5a) coupled to the first node and receiving the first power supply voltage (Vcc1 . Column 2 teaches that Vcc1 is used for input/output logic circuits. Therefore, the delay circuit must be coupled to Vcc1) as an operation power supply voltage for inactivating the main power-on detection signal and setting the first node to a second voltage level when both of the first and second power-on detection signals are inactivated.

As to claim 3, figure 9 shows a converting voltage application detection circuit (940) receiving a voltage (Vcc1) different in voltage level from the second power supply voltage (Vcc2) as an operation power supply voltage for converting a voltage level of the main power-on detection signal to generate a converted voltage application detection signal.

As to claim 7, Crotty's column 2, line 14-25 teaches that the first and second power supply voltages are applied to a storage device (microprocessors which inherent comprising

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memory circuits), and the second power supply voltage (Vcc2) is applied to a logic circuit (internal logic circuits).

Claim 19 recites similar limitations of one of the claims above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 11, 16-18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crotty (USP 6160431).

As to claims 11, 16 and 17, figure 9 shows an internal voltage application detection circuit (210) for activating an internal voltage power-up detection signal according to a voltage level of an internal voltage (Vcc1); a power-on detection circuit (630) for detecting power-on of a second power supply voltage (Vcc2) to activate a power-on detection signal according to a result of detection; and a main power-on detection circuit (950) responsive to the internal voltage power-up detection signal and the power-on detection signal for generating a main power-on detection signal rendered active while at least one of the internal voltage power-up detection signal and the power-on detection signal is active. Thus, figure 9 shows all limitations of the claim except for an internal voltage generation circuit receiving a first power supply voltage and generating the internal voltage. However, it is well known in the art that a voltage step down

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circuit is for generating a voltage that is lower that its input voltage or a boost voltage circuit is for generating a voltage which is higher than the input voltage of the boost circuit. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use a voltage step down circuit for generating the internal voltage Vcc1 is the supply voltage of the circuit is higher than the designed value of the internal voltage or use a boost circuit for generating the internal voltage (Vcc1) if the design value of the internal voltage is higher than a voltage level which the circuit provides.

As to claim 18, column 2 teaches the first and second power supply voltages are applied to a storage device (microprocessor) and the second power supply voltage is applied to a logic circuit (internal logic circuits), the storage device and said logic circuit being integrated on a common semiconductor chip.

Claim 20 recites similar limitation of claim 11. Therefore, it is rejected for the same reasons.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 4-6, 8-10, 12-15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 4-6, 8-10, 12-15 would be allowable because the prior art fails to teach or suggest a circuit such as figure 7 comprising: an internal voltage generation circuit for generating an internal voltage (Vpp) from the first power supply voltage, the internal voltage differing in voltage level from the second power supply voltage; and an internal circuit reset when said main power-on detection signal (/POROH) is activated, and activated, when the main power-on

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detection signal is inactivated, for converting a signal (SigL) having an amplitude of the second power supply voltage level into a signal having an ,amplitude of the internal voltage level. voltage is a down-converted voltage lower in voltage level than said first power supply voltage.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. These references are cited as interest because they show some circuits analogous to the claimed invention.
- 6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quan Tra whose telephone number is 703-308-6174. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M..

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Callahan can be reached on 703-308-4876. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9318 for regular communications and 703-872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

QT

November 5, 2002

Terry D. Cunningham
Primary Examiner